

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

No Battle Expected in Kentucky.

The people of the west have been waiting for weeks and months for a battle in Kentucky. Having given up all hopes of a forward movement of our armies anywhere else, they have generally thought that the war would be open for our Kentucky forces, as soon as the bridge across Green river should be completed, and that there could be no reason then why an attempt should not be made to clear the enemy out of Bowling Green. It has taken a great while to build that bridge. We expected that because of its length and difficult construction, being about a thousand feet long; but we now learn that only two spans were destroyed by the enemy, and one of the piers. We had noticed, last week, that by Saturday the bridge would be finished, and that the army would then advance. We had further intelligence that all the regulars of Gen. Buell's army, a large force of cavalry and several batteries of artillery had crossed in advance, and that so soon as the bridge should be done, the remainder, about 60,000 strong, would also go over Green river, and attack the enemy.

We now learn from the army correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Louisville, Jan. 2, that Gen. Buell has not crossed Green river with 60,000 men; in fact he has not made any perceptible advance, and that the correspondent learns from the highest authority that "it is an absolute certainty that no general advance or aggressive movement on our part towards Bowling Green is intended for at least two weeks to come." While we were all anxious about a battle in Kentucky on Friday and Saturday, Gen. Buell, it appears, had no expectation of such an event, as he was, on Thursday evening, "cosily established in his room at the hotel (in Louisville) wrapped in his dressing gown and smoking his cigar, as if his day's work were done, and there was nothing in the world to disturb him."

Is this the way to prosecute the war? We don't know anything about military matters, but it strikes us that it is not the manner in which Napoleon, Wellington, Jackson, Greene, Wayne, Garibaldi, and other military men of genius prosecuted their campaigns.

The people are waiting for battles, and they will soon demand that our armies shall be led forward to victory. They will not be amused much longer by "great expectations" from immense naval expeditions which never amount to anything, and by tremendous diplomatic letters announcing the settlement of questions which are not settled.

The National Finances.

We have received from a friend at Washington a pamphlet explaining and recommending the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, for a system of national currency and finance. This plan has been embodied in a bill and presented to congress, by the finance committee of the house. We have heretofore given a synopsis of it. Our readers will remember that it proposes a national free banking system, very similar to that in operation in this state, with the exception that the security to be to United States stocks, instead of state stocks as is in vogue here.

Our experience with that kind of banking in this state is not favorable. The banker absorbs too much of his capital in securities, and it is almost impossible to prevent what we call "wild cat banking." With the whole national territory, on which to locate "wild cats," we should soon have irredeemable and fraudulent currency in abundance. We cannot, for these, and various other reasons, favor this system.

It will also, consume too much time to get it into operation, to relieve the necessities of the national treasury, which are imminent. It would be better to issue treasury notes to a certain extent, and make them a legal tender. At the same time provision should be made to fund these notes, if the holders desire it.

At the foundation of any plan of national finance there should be a system of direct taxation, which should yield a large sum annually; much more than has yet been proposed. This tax should not be imposed upon land alone, but upon stills, distilled liquors, tobacco, bank notes, carriages, legacies, paper evidences of debt, mortgages, &c., a long list of which might be made. The people ought to be willing to pay more than the interest on the war debt, and we believe they are disposed to do so. We ought not to liquidate our expenses too easily. It leads to lavish disbursements, and inattention to the manner of the expenditure. Let one good heavy war tax be paid, and the "how not to do it" policy of carrying on our war would be at an end.

Now that congress has got through with the holidays, we hope that body will attend to this financial matter, as well as some other quite as necessary, without delay.

Those who praise you in the beginning will ask favors in the end.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Jan. 3.
Advices from Port Royal indicate that Com. Dupont is preparing for a new naval demonstration.
Gun boats are concentrating, and a large number of armed launches are practicing to assist the landing of troops.
About 10,000 troops could be spared from Hilton Head, in addition to Gen. Stevens' brigade, to operate against Charleston, Savannah or the rebel force at Coosawhatchee—the latter most likely.

Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that orders are given for a movement by way of Okeechobee. Also, that Gen. Burnside will ascend the Rappahannock.

New York, Jan. 3.
A Richmond dispatch of the 31st says that the rebel war steamer Jamestown, joined her consort the Yorktown below, in James river.
The gun boat Teaser would soon be ready for active service.

Washington, Jan. 3.
The rumors current in the newspapers that the rebel war steamer Jamestown, joined her consort the Yorktown below, in James river.
The gun boat Teaser would soon be ready for active service.

An extra session of the Michigan legislature commenced yesterday.

The Governor's message suggests the liquidation of the direct federal tax, by releasing the federal government from reimbursing the state on account of the war expenses on an equal amount.

Twenty-four thousand men have been furnished by Michigan for the war, of which ten regiments are for three years; one battery of artillery, and one regiment of three months volunteers, have been raised at the expense of the state, costing \$559,000, of which \$92,000 have been refunded by the United States government.

In view of the manifest disposition of foreign powers to intermeddle in our domestic affairs, he recommends that provisions be made for the organization of uniform militia, to constitute an active force, to be subject to draft at any time; and while not favoring the erection or extension of fortifications, he advises the legislature to urge upon congress the immediate necessity of establishing, at some convenient point in the North, an arsenal and manufacturing of arms and accoutrements of war, and also a naval station, to be located in Michigan, as being most advantageous, both for the extent of her coast and her unrivaled resources for ship building.

In alluding to national affairs, he attributes our complications abroad and our troubles at home to the inactivity of the army, and says the people will not tamely submit to see our armies used to protect the slave property of the rebels, when the more active means should be taken to suppress the rebellion, sparing nothing, and apologizing to nobody for our actions.

Washington, Jan. 3.
The long contested land claim between James H. Lane and Gains Jackson, involving the title to a valuable quarter section of land adjoining Lawrence, Kansas, has been finally decided by the commissioner of the land office, commissioner of Indian affairs and the secretary of the interior unequivocally in favor of Gen. Lane. The merits of the case have been exhaustively presented on both sides by eminent legal advisors and involved the original parties in a personal conflict on the claim, resulting in the wounding of General Lane and the death of Gains Jackson.

The case has excited great interest throughout legal circles, the various departments, and the country at large.
The decision vindicating Gen. Lane in his right to the property was rendered on the last day of December, at the commencement of the year.

Gen. Lane presented to the attorney of Mr. Jackson the sum of \$1,500 as a free will New Year's offering of kindness and sympathy.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 5.
A painful rumor is current in this city of the loss of the steamer Parana, with seven hundred troops on board, in the St. Lawrence river, but it cannot be traced to any reliable source.

A large war steamer, supposed to be American, is cruising off this port.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 3.
The steamship Bohemian, with British troops on board, passed Cape Race this morning.

Washington, Jan. 3.
The reporter for the Associated Press did not, as is alleged, report or circulate the report that Gen. McClellan had dismissed the charges brought by Brig. Gen. Rosecrans against Gen. Benham, nor has he, until now, said a single word on the subject.

The facts are briefly these: The charges involve the conduct of Gen. Benham as to the pursuit of Gen. Floyd, and the cause of the escape of the latter, with the whole of Gen. Benham's conduct.

Gen. Benham has denied the truth of the charges, and asked for a court martial, but this was refused at the present from the fact that the chief witnesses are attached to the army of Western Virginia, and are now serving in Kentucky, and cannot be even temporarily withdrawn. In other words the trial is postponed to await the convenience of their attendance without detriment to the public interest.

Baltimore, Jan. 4.
An editorial from a Richmond paper, which he cut out and secreted in his pocket, gives an awful picture of the condition of the rebel army on the Potomac, saying that the entire army is utterly demoralized, regimental drills have ceased entirely, and the men spend their time with cards. Great numbers are offering large sums for substitutes—one offered as high as \$1,500, the other offered to do something to remedy the evil. Such a demoralized condition of the army cannot go on. Thousands who would enlist are deterred by the discouraging condition of the army.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 29th inst. says that the powder mill opposite the city exploded last night. The guard had inspected the premises only half an hour before. It is attributed to an incendiary.

The prisoners from Richmond say their clothing and boots were looked upon with longing eyes. "G. H. boots!" Many men offered as high as \$25 per pair for them. Coffee is held in Richmond at \$1.50 per pound.

Monte, Ala., Jan. 1.
A confederate steamer going from Pensacola to the navy yard was fired upon yesterday from the batteries at Fort Pickens. Gen. Bragg's batteries replied, and firing was continued at last accounts.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 2.
Private rebel dispatches received from Postville, dated yesterday, state that the federalists attempted to advance from Port Royal Ferry, but were repulsed by the 14th

regiment of South Carolina volunteers, under Col. Jones. The confederate loss was fifteen killed and wounded. One yankee was taken prisoner, but his loss is not otherwise known. Gen. Lee has informed Jeff Davis that he is confident of his ability to prevent the federals from advancing on Charleston or Savannah.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday says a private dispatch has received yesterday from Centerville by prominent military officer now in Richmond, in which it says indications point to an attack by the federals at an early day on Evansport, and the probability was that an attack would also be made by them on other points on the Potomac.

The same paper says that after the confederate batteries replied to Fort Pickens, the firing continued all day. No vessels were engaged on either side, and no casualties suffered with us. Gen. Bragg was absent while the confederates were engaged, and Gen. Anderson was in command. Gen. Bragg returned on the 2d inst., but the federals did not renew the action, and our guns were silent.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 3d.
The editor of the Richmond Dispatch, as we hear by a passenger by a flag of truce, is now in Baltimore. A flag of truce from Norfolk this afternoon brought down thirty passengers to go north, including a theatrical company. The following is the only telegram in the Dispatch of yesterday:

COLUMBUS, S. C., Jan. 1.
All the yankee prisoners from Charleston, including Col. Corcoran, arrived here this forenoon on a special train. They were met at the depot by the rebel guard of this city and conducted to jail.

New York, Jan. 4.
The steamer Edinburgh, for Liverpool, takes out \$350,000 in specie. There is, if anything, a little more harmony among the banks to-day, with a disposition to encourage the circulation of United States government notes. Many of these banks, instead of paying out their own bills, use these notes.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

New York, Jan. 5.
Tribune's dispatch says that the Unionists in the neighborhood of Fairfax have been able to kill the pork.

A soldier will be hanging to-morrow for murder. The first hanging in the war.
Mr. Gillett, one of the released prisoners, speaks of the Union sentiment in Richmond with the greatest positiveness. It is certainly large and would be effective if the whole of Virginia was not under the heels of 150,000 ruffians sent from the cotton states. The state is held down by terrorism in its position through privations and discontent enough to try the best troops.

ARMY BAY, N. S., Jan. 4.
On Monday last the shores of this bay were strewn with half-barrels of butter, cheese, and small portions of the cabin of a ship wrecked; also, a number of boxes marked M. D., 20 pairs of Canadian rifle brigade, a cask of butter marked R. Tennant, Liverpool; a box covered marked G. Smith. Yesterday a portion of the keel with a quantity of copper attached, and a portion of a wheel, came ashore. No bodies have been discovered. The vessel is supposed to have struck the rocks.

FRANKFURT, Jan. 5.
Advices from Hancock, Maryland, show Gen. Landers arrival there; also that Gen. Jackson with a large force, having one 24 pounder and two 12-pounders, appeared opposite Hancock, and threatened to shell out our troops, unless they evacuated. General Landers gave them a fitting response. He commenced shelling, which was continued up to the latest advices last night, doing little injury to the town and none to our troops.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 5.
The Santa Fe mail has arrived with news to the 22d. No news of importance. Fort Wise is garrisoned by three companies of federal troops. Small pox is raging in the whole territory, and is extremely fatal to children. Specie is very scarce in the territory. Weather cold on the plains. Large numbers of Indians are on the road, but are friendly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.
House.—Mr. Conkling, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that on the second day of the session a resolution was adopted with reference to the battle of Ball's Bluff. The resolution proposed no investigation into any future transaction whatever. It simply requested the secretary of war to inform the house whether any steps have been taken to ascertain responsibility for the disaster. The resolution was handed to the adjutant general, who submitted it to the commander-in-chief. He, Mr. Conkling, was unwilling to believe that the commander-in-chief had read the resolution, because he could not impute to him the design to trifle with the house, and return an evasive answer.

If he did read it he certainly misunderstood its purport; he seemed to have received the impression that a future inquiry was to be instituted and that of a very general character, and he accordingly expressed an opinion to the effect that the resolution was reported to the secretary of war, and by the latter transmitted to the house. The answer to the resolution did not inform the house that steps had been made to show who was to blame for the Ball's Bluff disaster. The response was evasive. Now, this was a disregard of the privileges of the house, which ought to receive and requires a prompt notice. Unless we consent to a trampling on our rights, we should watch with a jealous eye the right of wholesome inquiry.

The inquiry related to a great national calamity, and to the most atrocious injury to our country committed in our history, and the most humiliating triumph of the rebellion; a blunder so gross that every man can see it, and no one has ever dared to deny or defend it. Besides the defeat, and the large loss of arms and munitions of war, there was a sacrifice of 930 men. The resolution to which Mr. Conkling, referred, was prepared on respect to the memory of those men, in deference to public propriety, and self respect to the nation. It was to enquire whether the military authorities have taken any steps whatever to ascertain who is responsible for the slaughter of the sons of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Gen. Stone who was at the time in command, is a member of the committee.

The respective friends of these gentlemen have raised a question of the merits and the cause involving the efficiency of regulars and volunteers. He, Mr. Conkling, had no toleration for such a controversy. An enquiry was absolutely necessary. The man that is to blame should fall upon his knees and ask pardon. If Col. Baker was responsible, most lamentably he has suffered. If Gen. Stone is responsible, a greater weight of guilt never rested upon any other man than upon him.

The inauguration of the governor, and state officers took place on the steps of the capitol at half past 12 to-day. Two regiments from Camp Randall were in attendance. The oath of office having been administered by Chief Justice Dixon, Ex-Gov. Randall addressed the citizens and soldiers in a few words expressive of regret at parting, and tendering thanks to those who had

assisted him in his labors during the past four years. He was followed by Governor Harvey in a few brief and appropriate words. The time occupied by the ceremony and speaking did not exceed 15 minutes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.
The painful rumors in regard to the arrest of a prominent military officer of the government for treason, is without foundation. Some matters of importance in the shape of correspondence have been discovered, but in connection with parties entirely different from the officer named in the rumors now current. All the parties implicated are now under arrest. This city is full of southern sympathizers, or spies in high social positions. The time has arrived when they must be vigorously dealt with.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.
It is said the introduction of the homoeopathic practice of medicine has raised somewhat of a commotion among the regular surgeons of the army.

Commissioner Dole will soon leave for the west upon business of importance connected with the Indian tribes.

It seems that a definite but informal mode for an exchange of prisoners has been inaugurated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.
Flour market steady and firm, with moderate demand; sales 12,000 bbls. \$5.50a5.65 super and very firm; sales 15,000 bu., \$1.32 Chicago spring.

REVELATIONS OF A REBEL WOMAN.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes, under date of the 29th ult.:

A woman, whose name is Bradley, was arrested on board the steamer Georgiana, this morning, on her arrival from Old Point. She tells from Richmond, via Norfolk, under a flag of truce, with a pass from Jeff. Davis. She is a Marylander, but has been in the south some time. On her person, secretly concealed under the lining of her bonnet, wrapped around her corset board, in her under garments, and elsewhere in her clothing, in her stockings, &c., were stowed away some fifty or sixty letters from various parties south to their friends here and elsewhere.

On being searched at the police station she tried to eat and swallow one of the letters. She resisted boldly, but had to give up finally and disgorge the contraband cargo. One of the letters was addressed to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, from a person who had a relative a prisoner, asking him to secure his release. The papers and documents found on this woman have been forwarded to the authorities at Washington. She is held a prisoner. When informed that it would be necessary to search her she grew exceedingly angry, and threatened to shoot the officers and females having her in charge. She had kept a sort of diary, going back a week or ten days, in which were noted special events. This gave the price of tea in Richmond at \$3 to \$4 per pound, coffee \$1.75 per lb.; salt \$1 per lb.; molasses 75 to 80 cents per gallon; board \$40 to \$50 per week; gentlemen's dress boots \$25 per pair; scarcely any ladies' shoes to be had for love or money. All kinds of provisions scarce; she had kissed Jeff. Davis' hand and spoken with many confederate officers of high rank. Beauregard, according to this diary, was greatly displeased with some of his generals for being so badly defeated at Drainesville.

DEPOSITORS FOR TREASURY NOTES.—The following notice appears in the Intelligencer:
The treasury department is now ready to receive deposits for the 7-310 treasury notes, dated October, in sums which may be required, from fifty dollars to any multiple of that sum. These are the notes of the second fifty millions assumed by the associated banks. The notes are on hand and will be delivered without the delay necessary in the case of the former loan—a delay which it is known to interfere with their ready distribution among the people, who were compelled to deposit the sums subscribed many days in advance of receiving the evidence of their investment. Subscribers will now receive the bonds of the government at the time of depositing the sums loaned to the national treasury.

MR. DICKINSON ON THE CRISIS.—Last evening the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson delivered an address at the Smithsonian Institute on the perils and hopes of our country. During the address he spoke as follows:

"We must put forth all our forces to destroy this rebellion. We must strike hard where it is weakest. While we stand up for and upon the constitution, we should include within the property of rebels—absolute, immediate, and employ them in the camp; feed, clothe and protect them, and leave it to congress to make such disposition of them as humanity and the nature of the case demand." He held forth: All governments claim a perpetuity; and to preserve government every power must be used, even to despotism. Constitutions do not make governments; governments make constitutions. The habeas corpus must yield to the terrible exigencies of war. A free press must bow before the iron rule of war. Woman bids us be men and meet the occasion, and under all circumstances, whippersnappers, serve the Union. The hopes of our country, notwithstanding its perils, were greater now than ever before.—National Intelligencer, 2d inst.

CHANGE "SCARE."—Mr. Dena, who has just arrived from Texas, after many hardships, among other things relates the following:
The manner of making out hotel bills in Nashville is quite unique. One of the gentlemen inquiring about his bill, was told it was two dollars and a half if he made the change, but three and a half if the landlord made it. One informant handed the landlord a five dollar bill and told him to make the change. A most diligent search was made for the needed half dollar, but it couldn't be found. After a fruitless effort the lodger was informed that the bill would be four dollars, as the change wasn't about the house.

CONSOLIDATING CAMP BUTLER.—We publish, to-day, the order of Gen. Fuller, consolidating the skeleton regiments at Camp Butler. It will be seen that Colonel Davis' regiment has been filled up to the minimum number, by adding the companies in camp at Dixon. Col. Morrison's company is filled by adding Col. Penne's company. The latter is to be the lieutenant colonel. Col. Carter's force is added to Col. Logan's regiment, the latter taking the position of major. This consolidation of the whole infantry force at Camp Butler, forming three regiments with the minimum number.—Springfield Journal.

VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND IN NEW YORK.—During the past month 11,521 families of New York city, have received aid in sums amounting in the aggregate to \$127,840, or at the rate of \$1,500,000 a year.

REBEL BARRIERS.—Mr. Ely says that during his imprisonment the rebel sentinels shot seven prisoners who put their head out of the window.

The congressional investigating committee have been in session at Cincinnati, and intend to return to that city,

The Game of Life.

A ROMANCE.

BY JOHN G. SAKE.

There's a game much in fashion—'till it's called 'Each'.

(Though I never have played it, for pleasure or lucre.)
And which, when the cards are in certain conditions,
The players appear to have changed their positions,
In one of them crises, in a confident tone,
"I think I want you to go to it alone!"

While watching the game, 'tis a whim of the bard's
To make it draw from the depths of the cards,
And to fancy he finds in the trivial strife,
Some excellent hints for the battle of life.
Where—whether the prize be a ribbon or throne—
The winner is he who can "go it alone!"

When great Galileo proclaimed that the world
In a regular orbit was coarsely whirled,
And got his converts—'till all his pupils
Died of confusion and pious and shining
sweats, for all that "that" was his answering tone,
For he knew, like the bard, he could "go it alone!"

When Kepler, with intellect piercing afar,
Discovered the laws of each planet and star,
And doctors who ought to have lauded his name,
Denied his learning, and blackened his fame,<
"I can see!" he replied, "till the truth you shall own!"

For he felt in his heart he could "go it alone!"
Alas! for the player who lily depends
In the struggle for the life of kindred and friends;
Whoever the value of blessings like these,
You can never atone for by ingenious lies,
Nor comfort the coward who dies with a groan,
Till his crutches have left him to "go it alone!"

There's something, no doubt, in the hand you may hold,
In the family, culture, wit, beauty and gold,
The fortune that comes to you—'till you are paid,
As, each in its way, a most excellent card;
Let the game may be lost, with all these for your own,
Unless you've the courage to "go it alone!"

It battles with fortune, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,
And get your motto—'till you are paid,
For, whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The victor is he who can "go it alone!"

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Port Royal letters state that another important gun-boat reconnaissance has been made, which pushed to within fifteen miles of Charleston, at a town called Rockwell. Here a force of four hundred rebels was found, who fled in a panic when the inferior force of our men was landed.

GRITTY.—A young lady from the east has been arrested in Peoria for promiscuous male attire. She claimed the right to wear the pantaloons—had done it often—and defended herself so manfully in court, that the spectators became convinced that she ought to continue the practice permanently.

The New York Times thinks it a little amusing to reflect how perfectly quiet Canada was under the Trent "outrage," until she heard from England. It was not until the old lion growled that the whelps thought of whining. Canada looks abroad for her resentments, as well as for her opinions, governors and other luxuries.

The joint committee of both houses, to inquire into the conduct of the war as every witness, "What is Gen. McClellan going to do?" and every witness answers, "I decline to answer without permission from the Commander-in-Chief."

The new military bridge over the aqueduct, across the Potomac, at Georgetown, is completed. It will greatly facilitate the transportation of supplies to a large portion of the army in front of Washington.

The regents of the university of Michigan have voted to erect a law building, and invite the proposals of contractors, the building to be completed by the first of September, 1862.

The board of education of New York city have fixed the salaries of teachers at \$1300 for the highest, and thence down to \$450. The highest salary paid a female teacher is \$700.

Gen. Philip St. George Cooke was the rebel officer who recently committed suicide on the Potomac. He was a graduate of West Point, and before Beauregard's repulse, he was in command of the Potomac rebel army.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.—Cholera is making great ravages in India. At Cawnpore the natives are the principal victims. At Kanadhar eight thousand people died in eight days.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE.—Dr. T. J. Weed, of Gen. Lane's staff, arrived here from Washington last night.

It is probable that Gen. Lane will resign his seat in the senate between the 15th and 25th of January.

Gen. Lane will be here within eight days. He will have command of the following troops:

12,000 cavalry, 6,000 infantry, 4,000 Indians and thirty pieces of artillery. This is a small estimate of Gen. Lane's command.

Gen. Lane will, in effect, be a Major-General, and his staff will hold corresponding ranks. The staff will be appointed by Gen. McClellan, and transferred to General Lane.

Gen. Lane will be a candidate before the legislature for the U. S. Senate.—Leavenworth Conservator, 29th.

CHARLESTON.—That city now can hardly be considered a seaport, for her only available channel to the sea has sunk in its sixty fathoms in such positions as to render it impossible, and the difficulties of navigation are so great in the other channels there a ship can float that the harbor is effectively closed. Charleston now, so far as commerce is concerned except that in small coastwise vessels, may be considered as "up-country." Fire has wiped out that rebellious city almost as effectually as the wrath of God did Sodom. Fishermen may try their nets where it once stood, for few but fishermen will ever go there, and they only to find its ruins. These sunken vessels will ever be removed is not at all likely. The shifting sands will soon bury them, and the superincumbent mass will be almost as impossible of removal, so as to get the hulks, as the water itself.

It may be in time that the tides will form half a dozen new ones; but it is not a necessary consequence that any of them shall be deep enough for ship-navigation. Nothing is so capricious as the course of current in these southern seas; and there can be no certain calculation as to what direction they may take on the coast. But the probabilities are that this job shall settle the account with what the fire had left of her. Her end has come. One year ago she reared her proud crest as the head and front of secession; she sits to-day with ashes strewn over the place where she once stood.

The tall steple of St. Michael's, which for a century has guided the sailor far out at sea, and long before he could distinguish the low coastline, to steer for a welcome harbor, warn him now as he passes by, of sunken wrecks and quicksands which forbid all approach to the ruined city.—N. Y. Tribune.

Conscription for the rebel army has already begun in Tennessee, and the fear of it has produced a stampede of able bodied Union men. In one week six or seven hundred had left Nashville for East Tennessee and in other directions. In the Examiner office only three journeymen printers were left—the rest had rapidly evaporated to avoid drafting.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The order for the encampment of the 17th regiment, Col. Duran, in Milwaukee, has been revoked, and they are ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, to occupy the quarters to be vacated by the 12th.

1st Lieut. C. M. H. Meyer, 7th regiment, has resigned.

Commodore—To Isaac Woodie, as Q. M. of 1st battalion, 3d cavalry.

It is now probable the 12th regiment will leave camp for Missouri on Wednesday next.

A very singular accident occurred a few days since at Beckmantown, Clinton county, N. Y. Mrs. Catherine Burke, of that place, left home to visit a neighbor. Not returning the next day search was made, and she was at length found dead in a field near a fence, with a log upon her neck. The evidence before the coroner's jury went to show, beyond doubt, that while the poor woman was getting over the fence, the large log that was lying upon the top was moved from its place, precipitating her upon the ground, and falling with such force upon her neck as to cause a fracture of the vertebra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Land For Sale.

J. P. WHEELER wishes to sell the west half of Black Hawk Grove, and 48 acres on section 31, in the town of Harmony, at a low figure.

\$1,000 Saved By Using

THE Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold only by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Many a Cold can be Prevented

By using Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Your Boots will Last Twice as Long

By using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Keep Your Feet Dry

By using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents.

IT IS VERY CHEAP!

It Only Costs 10 Cents.

EVERY PERSON CAN BUY A ROLL.

10 Cents is a Small Sum to Pay.

ONE DIME, TWO FIVE CENT PIECES

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
 vs KNOX, H. M. KNOX and John J. KNOX.

Sumner, Edward Clark, J W Abbott, Wm
and Howell Kent.

BY virtue of a judgment of sale and fore
the circuit court for Rock county, made
of June, 1881, in favor of the above named
against the above named defendants, I sh
public auction, to the highest bidder, on
THU: 24th DAY of MARCH, 1882,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on
the premises in front of the Bank of Wisconsin
in the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, at
the residence of one of the said defendants, lying
between the city of Janesville, the north side, and
as near the shore of the north side of lot 3, 2
the original village of Janesville, or as much
all be necessary to make the amount due

IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY
 vs
 George Crane, agent Isaac M. Newton, Eliza Newton,
 Ford, William F. Babcock, Morris D. Catterall,
 A. Sleeper, Charles Norton, Franklin
 Alpha Warren, Alexander Babcock, J. D.
 Ford, Ezra Dutton, William Tracy, A. H.
 Ann M. O'Smith, Edwin M. Wells and Hiram
 vs
 By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure
 made by the circuit court for Rock county
 on the fourteenth day of December,

THE 4th DAY of MARCH, A D M
ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the sidewalk
of the Hyatt House block, in the city of Jan
did count, of stock, all of those certain pie
tracts of land situate, lying and being in
nearby, in the county of Stock and state o
and, and known and distinguished as lots num
nos (66), seventy (70), seventy-one (71) and
nos (72) in Smith & Billee's addition to a
as the equal undivided one half part of the
described and situate in said city of Jan
as follows: on the north by the raceway w
the corner of the lot of the corner of the

shall on said tract of land and the dam, on the
Cock river, on the south by a line parallel
to the river boundary and one hundred feet
to the west by the aforesaid canal (crossing said
right of way twenty feet wide above said
to go to the west end of the dam at the
above described lot and the canal); and above
square inches of water, as mentioned and
described in a deed from Charles Stevens and
said Isaac M. Horton; also the equivalent
of Jauville and described as follows:
one hundred feet south or southerly from

[illegible]

actual use of the hundred and fifty acres of water, to be drawn through an aperture of under a five foot head, on the premises owned, or upon any other premises which the said water may now have the right to flow under any other water upon, or water to the power produced by the aforesaid head thereby to convey the same interest in the aforesaid land and Jamesville Water Power then owned by O B Ford to Isaac M Norton by deed of 14th day of April, A D 1850, and not in any other interest in said land and water then owned by O B Ford to Ann M Galloway, 11

... is made, subject to all of the covenants, conditions, reservations and agreements in proper relation hereto contained in the aforesaid deeds of conveyance to J. D. and Martin O. Walker and to the above referred to, and bearing date, one (1) February 1910, and the other December 30th, 1930.

B. J. M. PUTNALL
 KNOWLTON & JACKSON, Pln's Attys. and

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY
 Byron B. Huntley, John M. Bowman, Charles E. and La Fayette Sullivan against Martin O. Walker.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of said court in and for the county of Rock, I

Wiscousin in the above entitled action, goods and chattels, lands and tenements Martin L. Noller, and to me directed and I do love upon and shall sell at public sale the high at bidder, on

THE 30th DAY OF JANUARY, A D.

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to walk in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin City of Janerville, in the county and State of Wisconsin the following described real estate, to wit: All of the so th west quarter of section number 35, and the strip of land on the west side of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 35, and the strip of land on the west side of the east quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, all in the township of 36 north and range of 10 west of the 3rd P. M. of Wisconsin.

Number 20, two rods wide, all to township
north, of range 17, in the county and sta
containing 160 acres more or less, except
certifying there from one square acre occupied
any square mile, or so much thereof as shall be
satisfy said execution.—Dated Dec. 12, 1865
del:dl7w S. J. M. PUTNAM

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY
On the 14th of the estate of Charles Brown
N this 14th day of December, A D 1865
Ing and filing the petition of Jane Brown
and deceased, stating that he, late of the city
ville, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin

estate on the tenth day of December inst., and that Alfred A. Jackson may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, it is ordered that publication and the matter of the appointment of said administrator be heard before the court at the office of the Judge thereof, in the County of Milwaukee, on the 14th day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m.; and it is further ordered, that notice of said publication and hearing be given by publishing this order for three successive weeks, once in each week prior to said hearing, in the *Janesville Daily Gazette*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the County of Wisconsin.

AMOS P. PRICHARD, Clerk.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY
Samuel G. Baller against George H. 123, Car-
William H. Skidmore, William Appleton,
pleton, David S. Appleton, Samuel F. Apple-
ton, John F. Hall, Jr., George H. Davis, Charles S.
Hall, H. Tallman, Samuel H. Heman, John G.
Hall & Noble, Ella W. Cravelling, Samuel
son and Samuel D. Beach.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment
of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the
said action on the 13th day of December,
in favor of the above named plaintiff and against
the above named defendants, I will sell at public au-
ction, to the highest bidder, on

THE 20th DAY of MARCH, 1881.
At ten o'clock in the morning of that day,
the banking house of John P. Hoyt & Co., of
St. Paul and Milwaukee streets, in the city of
said county, the following described pro-
much thereof is shall be necessary to pay the
ment, together with the expenses of said
all that certain piece, parcel or tract of
lying and being in the city of Janesville, in
Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as
more six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) blocks
293) of the original plot of the village of Janes-
J. E. Boies, S. J. M. PUGH
old-time Plaintiff's Atty. Sheriff of Rock

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
John R. Cameron, agent Richardson Cameron,
Cameron, O. O. Onsgaard, Frank Cameron,
Cameron, Joseph A. Sleeper, P. W. Dickey,
F. Gifford and Robert Denby,
IN pursuance, and by virtue of the judgment
closure and sold under in the above case
on the 13th day of December, 1901, in favor
named plaintiff and against the defendants
shall offer for sale, and sell at public auc-
highest bidder, on the steps in front of the Bi-
in Main street, in the city of Janesville, in the

ON THE 30th DAY of MARCH, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the following described mortgaged premises, all that certain place, parcel or tract of land and being in the town of Plymouth, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known as follows, to wit:—the west half of the north quarter of section twenty, township north of range eleven, east, containing eight acres and much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the judgment and the expenses of said sale. Dated this 16, 1861.

H. J. M. PUM
Sheriff Rock

KENNETH, CARSDAY & GIBBS, PL'NS ATT'YS.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN,
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**

I, **Edwin H. Heath**, Judge of said court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as filed in my office.

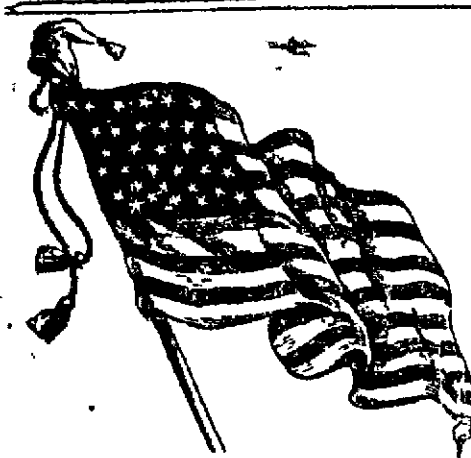
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said court at Rock County Agricultural Society and Meadville, Wis., this 12th day of December, 1901.

E. H. HEATH, Judge.

THE 2nd DAY of MARCH, 1863

of said section number one (1); on the
distance of forty (40) rods south therefrom,
by a line drawn parallel with the said
of Deloit road, at the distance of forty rods
containing ten (10) acres of land, or
highway, or so much thereof as may be sufficient,
said judgment and expenses of said case
December 10, 1891.
J. M. PUTNAM,
CASSIDAY & SONS, of New York
del7d3m Plaintiffs Attorneys.

WARRANTED DEEDS FOR SALE



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

No Battle Expected in Kentucky.

The people of the west have been waiting for weeks and months for a battle in Kentucky. Having given up all hopes of a forward movement of our armies anywhere else, they have generally thought that the way would be open for our Kentucky forces, as soon as the bridge across Green river should be completed, and that there could be no reason then why an attempt should not be made to clear the enemy out of Bowling Green. It has taken a great while to build that bridge. We expected that because of its length and difficult construction, being about a thousand feet long; but we now learn that only two spans were destroyed by the enemy, and one of the piers. We had notice, last week, that by Saturday the bridge would be finished, and that the army would then advance. We had further intelligence that all the regulars of Gen. Buell's army, a large force of cavalry and several batteries of artillery had crossed in advance, and that so soon as the bridge should be done, the remainder, about 60,000 strong, would also go over Green river, and attack the enemy.

We now learn from the army correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Louisville, Jan. 2, that Gen. Buell has not crossed Green river with 60,000 men; in fact he has not made any perceptible advance, and that the correspondent learns from the highest authority that "it is an absolute certainty that no general advance or aggressive movement on our part towards Bowling Green is intended for at least two weeks to come." While we were all anxious about a battle in Kentucky on Friday and Saturday, Gen. Buell, it appears, had no expectation of such an event, as he was, on Thursday evening, "coolly established in his room at the hotel (in Louisville) wrapped in his dressing gown and smoking his cigar, as if his day's work were done, and there was nothing in the world to disturb him."

Is this the way to prosecute the war? We don't know anything about military matters, but it strikes us that it is not the manner in which Napoleon, Wellington, Jackson, Grene, Wayne, Garibaldi, and other military men of genius prosecuted their campaigns.

The people are waiting for battles, and they will soon demand that our armies shall be led forward to victory. They will not be amused much longer by "great expectations" from immense naval expeditions which never amount to anything, and by tremendous diplomatic letters announcing the settlement of questions which are not settled.

The National Finances.

We have received from a friend at Washington a pamphlet explaining and recommending the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, for a system of national currency and finance. This plan has been embodied in a bill and presented to congress, by the finance committee of the house. We have heretofore given a synopsis of it. Our readers will remember that it proposes a national free banking system, very similar to that in operation in this state, with the exception that the security is to be United States stocks, instead of state stocks as is in vogue here.

Our experience with that kind of banking in this state is not favorable. The banker absorbs too much of his capital in securities, and it is almost impossible to prevent what we call "wild cat banking." With the whole national territory, on which to locate "wild cats," we should soon have irredeemable and fraudulent currency in abundance. We cannot, for these, and various other reasons, favor this system.

It will also, consume too much time to get it into operation, to relieve the necessities of the national treasury, which are imminent. It would be better to issue treasury notes to a certain extent, and make them a legal tender. At the same time provision should be made to fund these notes, if the holders desire it.

At the foundation of any plan of national finance there should be a system of direct taxation, which should yield a large sum annually; much more than has yet been proposed. This tax should not be imposed upon land alone, but upon stills, distilled liquors, tobacco, bank notes, carriages, legacies, paper evidences of debt, mortgages, &c., a long list of which might be made. The people ought to be willing to pay more than the interest on the war debt, and we believe they are disposed to do so. We ought not to liquidate our expenses too easily. It leads to lavish disbursements, and inattention to the manner of the expenditure. Let one good heavy war tax be paid, and the "how not to do it" policy of carrying on our war would be at an end. Now that congress has got through with his holidays, we hope that body will attend to this financial matter, as well as some other business necessary, without delay.

Those who praise you in the beginning will seek favors in the end.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, OFFICE IN UNION PASSENGER DEPOT.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Jan. 3. Advice from Port Royal indicates that Com. Dupont is preparing for a new naval demonstration. Gun boats are concentrating, and a large number of armed launches are practicing to assist the landing of troops. About 10,000 troops could be spared from Hilton Head in addition to Gen. Stevens' brigade, to operate against Charleston, Savannah or the rebel force at Coosawhatchee—the latter most likely.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that orders are given for a movement by way of Occoquan. Also, that Gen. Barstide will ascend the Rappahannock.

New York, Jan. 3. A Richmond dispatch of the 31st says that the rebel war steamer Jamestown, joined her consort the Yorktown below, in James river. The gun boat Teaser would soon be ready for active service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. The rumors current in the newspapers that further trouble may be expected with England, arising out of our blockade of Charleston and Savannah with stone hulls are regarded here as entirely without foundation.

Gen. McClellan's health continues to improve. Government has taken measures to obtain cotton seed from Port Royal, in order that it may be planted in Illinois and other Western states.

Detroit, Jan. 3. An extra session of the Michigan legislature commenced yesterday. The Governor's message suggests the liquidation of the direct federal tax, by releasing the federal government from reimbursing the state on account of the war expenses to an equal amount.

Twenty-four thousand men have been furnished by Michigan for the war, of which ten legions are for three years; one battery of artillery, and one regiment of three months volunteers, have been raised at the expense of the state, costing \$539,000, of which \$92,000 have been refunded by the United States government.

In view of the manifest disposition of foreign powers to intermeddle in our domestic affairs, he recommends that provisions be made for the organization of uniform militia, to constitute an active force, to be subject to draft at any time; and while not favoring the erection or extension of fortifications, he advises the legislature to appropriate for the immediate necessity of establishing, at some convenient point in the Northwest, an arsenal and manufactory of arms and munitions of war, and also a naval station, to be located in Michigan, as being most advantageous, both from the extent of her coast and her unrivalled resources for ship building.

In alluding to national affairs, he attributes our complications abroad and our troubles at home to the inactivity of the army, and says the people will not tamely submit to see our armies used to protect the slave property of the rebels, when the most active means should be taken to suppress the rebellion—sparring nothing, and apologizing to nobody for our actions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. The long contested claim between James H. Lane and Gains Jackson, involving the title to a valuable quarter section of land adjoining Lawrence, Kansas, has been finally decided by the commissioner of the land office, commissioner of Indian affairs and the secretary of the interior unequivocally in favor of Gen. Lane. The merits of the case have been exhaustively presented on both sides by eminent legal advisers and involved the original parties in a personal conflict on the chain, resulting in the wounding of General Lane and the death of Gains Jackson.

The case has excited great interest throughout the west, and the various departments and the country at large. The decision vindicating Gen. Lane in his right to the property was rendered on the last day of December, at the commencement of the year.

Gen. Lane presented to the attorney of Mrs. Jackson the sum of \$1,500 as a free will New Year's offering of kindness and sympathy.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 3. A painful rumor is current in this city of the loss of the steamer Parana, with eleven hundred troops on board, in the St. Lawrence river, but it cannot be traced to any reliable source.

A large war steamer, supposed to be American, is cruising off this port.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3. The steamer Bohemia, with British troops on board, passed Cape Race this morning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. The reporter for the associated press did not, as is alleged, report or circulate the report that Gen. McClellan had dismissed the charges brought by Brig. Gen. Rosecrans against Gen. Bonham, nor has he, until now, said a single word on the subject.

The facts are briefly these: The charges involve the conduct of Gen. Bonham as to the pursuit of Gen. Floyd, and the cause of the escape of the latter, with the whole of his army.

Gen. Bonham has denied the truth of the charges, and asked for a court martial, but this was refused at the present from the fact that the chief witnesses are attached to the army of Western Virginia, and are now serving in Kentucky, and cannot be even temporarily withdrawn. In other words the trial is postponed to await the convenience of their attendance without detriment to the public interest.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4. One of the released Union prisoners has an editorial from a Richmond paper, which he cut out and secreted in his boot. It gave an actual picture of the condition of the rebel army on the Potomac, saying that the entire army is utterly demoralized, regimental drills have ceased entirely, and the men spend their time with cards. Great numbers are offering large sums for substitutes—one offered as high as \$1,500. The editor urges to do something to remedy the evil. Such a demoralized condition of the army cannot go on. Thousands who would enlist are deterred by the discouraging condition of the army.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 29th inst. says that the powder mill opposite the city exploded last night. The guard had inspected the premises only half an hour before. It is attributed to an incendiary. The prisoners from Richmond say their clothing and boots were looked upon with longing eyes, by the rebels, especially their boots. ("Go it, boots.") Many men offered as high as \$25 per pair for them. Coffee is held in Richmond at \$1.50 per pound.

Monte, Ala., Jan. 1. A confederate steamer going from Pensacola to the navy yard was fired upon yesterday from the batteries at Fort Pickens. Gen. Bragg's batteries replied, and firing was continued at last accounts.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 2. Private rebel dispatches received from Pocomagdo, dated yesterday, state that the federals attempted to advance from Port Royal Ferry, but were repulsed by the 14th

regiment of South Carolina volunteers, under Col. Jones. The confederate loss was fifteen killed and wounded. One yankee was taken prisoner, but their loss is not otherwise known. Gen. Lee has informed Jeff Davis that he is confident of his ability to prevent the federals from advancing on Charleston or Savannah.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday says a private dispatch was received yesterday from Centerville by a prominent military officer now in Richmond, in which it says indications point to an attack by the federals at an early day on Evansport, and the probability was that an attack would also be made by them on other points on the Potomac.

The same paper says that after the confederate batteries replied to Fort Pickens, the firing continued all day. No vessels were engaged on either side, and no casualties occurred with us. Gen. Bragg was absent while the cannonading was going on, and Gen. Anderson was in command. Gen. Bragg returned on the 23d inst, but the federals did not renew the action, and our guns were silent.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 3d. The editor of the Richmond Dispatch, as we hear by a passenger by a flag of truce, is now in Baltimore on a flag of truce from Norfolk this afternoon, having taken thirty passengers to go north, including a theatrical company. The following is the only telegram in the Dispatch of yesterday:

COLUMBUS, S. C., Jan. 1. All the yankee prisoners from Charleston, including Col. Corcoran, arrived here this forenoon on a special train. They were met at the depot by the rebel guard of this city and conducted to jail.

New York, Jan. 4. The steamer Edinburg, for Liverpool, takes out \$350,000 in specie. There is, if anything, a little more harmony among the banks to-day, with a disposition to encourage the circulation of United States money. Many of these banks, instead of paying out their own bills, use these notes.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

New York, Jan. 5. Tribune's dispatch says that the Unionists in the neighborhood of Fairfax have petitioned Gen. Wadsworth for aid, to enable them to kill their pork.

A soldier will be hung to-morrow for murder. The first hanging in this war. Mr. Gillett, one of the released prisoners, speaks of the Union sentiment in Richmond with the greatest positiveness. It is certainly large and would be effective if the whole of Virginia was not under the heels of 150,000 ruffians sent from the cotton states. The state is held down by terrorism and a savage discipline maintains the rebel army in its position through privations and discontent enough to try the best troops.

ANNY BAY, N. S. SACKVILLE, Jan. 4. On Monday last the shores of this bay were strewed with halfbarrels of butter, cheese, and small portions of the cabin of a ship wrecked; also, a number of boxes marked M. D., 20 pairs of Canadian rifle muskets, a cask of butter marked H. Leann, Liverpool; a box of corn marked G. Smith. Yesterday a portion of the wreck with a quantity of copper attached, and a portion of a wheel, came ashore. No bodies have been discovered. The vessel is supposed to have struck at St. Pauls.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 6. Advice from Hancock, Maryland, show Gen. Landers arrival there; also that Gen. Jackson with a large force, having one 21 pounder and two 12-pounders, appeared opposite Hancock, and threatened to shell out our troops, unless they evacuated. General Landers gave them a fitting answer. He commenced shelling, which was continued up to the latest advice last night, doing little injury to the town and none to our troops.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 5. The Santa Fe mail has arrived with dates to the 22d. No news of importance. Fort Wise is garrisoned by three companies of federal troops. Small pox is raging in the whole territory, and is extremely fatal to children. Specie is very scarce in the territory. Weather cold on the plains. Large numbers of Indians are on the road, but are friendly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. House.—Mr. Conkling, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that on the second day of the session a resolution was adopted with reference to the battle of Ball's Bluff. The resolution proposed no investigation into any future transaction whatever. It simply requested the secretary of war to inform the house whether any steps have been taken to ascertain who was responsible for the disaster. The resolution was handed to the adjutant general. He, Mr. Conkling, was unwilling to believe that the commander-in-chief had passed the resolution, because he could not impute to him the design to tittle with the house, and return an evasive answer.

If he did read it he certainly misunderstood its purport; he seemed to have received the impression that a future inquiry was to be instituted and that of a very general character, and he accordingly expressed an opinion to the Adjutant General, which was reported to the secretary of war, and by the latter transmitted to the house. The answer to the resolution did not inform the house that steps had been made to show who was to blame for the Ball's Bluff disaster. The response was evasive.

This was a disregard of the privilege, and this house, which ought to receive and require a prompt notice. Unless we consent to a trampling on our rights, we should watch with a jealous eye the right of wholesome inquiry.

The inquiry related to a great national calamity, and to the most atrocious military murder ever committed in our history, and the most humiliating triumph of the rebellion; a blunder so gross that every man can see it, and no one has ever dared to deny or defend it. Besides the defeat, and the large loss of arms and munitions of war, there was a sacrifice of 330 men. The resolution to which Mr. Conkling referred, was prepared out of respect to the memory of those men, in defiance to the property, and self respect to the nation. It was to inquire whether the military authorities have taken any steps whatever to ascertain who is responsible for the slaughter of the sons of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Gen. Stone who was at the time in command, is a member of the regular army. Col. Baker was a volunteer.

The respective friends of these gentlemen have raised a question as to the merits and the cause involving the efficiency of regular and volunteer soldiers. He, Mr. Conkling, had no toleration for such a controversy. An inquiry was absolutely necessary. The man that is to blame should fall upon his knees and ask pardon. If Col. Baker was responsible, most lamentably he has suffered. If Gen. Stone is responsible, a greater weight of guilt never rested upon another man than upon him.

MADISON, Jan. 6. The inauguration of the governor and state officers took place on the steps of the capitol at half past 12 o'clock. Two regiments from Camp Randall were in attendance. The oath of office having been administered by Chief Justice Dixon, Ex-Gov. Randall addressed the citizens, and alluded in a few words expressing his regret at parting, and tendering thanks to those who had

assisted him in his labors during the past four years. He was followed by Governor Harvey in a few brief and appropriate remarks. The time occupied by the ceremony and speaking did not exceed 15 minutes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. The painful rumors in regard to the arrest of a prominent military officer of the government for treason, is without foundation. Some matters of importance in the shape of correspondence have been discovered, but in connection with parties entirely different from the officer named in the rumors now current. All the parties implicated are now under arrest. This city is full of southern sympathizers, or spies in high social positions. The time has arrived when they must be vigorously dealt with.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. It is said the introduction of the homoeopathic practice of medicine has raised some what of a commotion among the regular surgeons of the army.

Commissioner Dole will soon leave for the west upon business of importance connected with the Indian tribes.

It seems that a definite but informal mode for an exchange of prisoners has been inaugurated.

THE MARKETS. New York, Jan. 6. Flour market steady and firm, with moderate demand; sales 12,000 bbls. \$6.60, 55 super western.

Wheat quiet and very firm; sales 15,000 bu., \$1.32 Chicago spring.

REVELATIONS OF A REBEL WOMAN.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes, under date of the 29th ult.:

"A woman, whose name is Bradley, was arrested on board the steamer Georganna, this morning, on her arrival from Old Point. She sails from Richmond, via Norfolk, under a flag of truce, with a pass from Jeff. Davis. She is a Marylander, but has been in the south some time. On her person, secretly concealed under the lining of her bonnet, wrapped around her neck, and in her clothing, in her stockings, &c., were stowed away some fifty or sixty letters from various parties south to their friends here and elsewhere.

On being searched at the police station she tried to eat and swallow one of the letters. She resisted boldly, but had to give up finally and disgorge the contraband cargo. One of the letters was addressed to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, from a person who had a relative a prisoner, asking him to secure his release. The papers and documents found on this woman have been forwarded to the authorities at Washington. She is held in custody. When informed that it would be necessary to search her she grew exceedingly bold, and threatened to shoot the officers and females having her in charge. She had kept a sort of diary, going back a week or ten days, in which were noted special events. This gave the price of tea in Richmond at \$3 to \$1 per pound, coffee \$1.75 per do.; salt \$1 per do.; molasses 75 to 80 cents per gallon; bread \$40 to \$60 per week; gentlemen's dress coats \$25 per pair; scarcely any ladies' shoes to be had for love or money; all kinds of provisions scarce; she had kissed Jeff. Davis' hand and spoken with many confederate officers of high rank. Her conduct, according to this diary, was greatly displeased with some of his generals for being so badly defeated at Drainesville.

DEPOSITS FOR TREASURY NOTES.—The following notice appears in the Intelligencer: "The treasury department is now ready to receive deposits for the 7-3-10 treasury notes, dated October, in sums which may be required, from fifty dollars to any multiple of that sum. These are the notes of the second fifty millions assumed by the associated banks. The notes are on hand and will be delivered without the delay necessary in the case of the former loan—a delay which it is known tended to interfere with their ready distribution among the people, who were compelled to deposit the sums subscribed many days in advance of receiving the evidence of their investment. Subscribers will now receive the deposit of the government at the time of depositing the sums loaned to the national treasury."

MR. DICKINSON ON THE CRISIS.—Last evening the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson delivered an address at the Smithsonian Institute on the perils and hopes of our country. During the address he spoke as follows:

"We must put forth all our forces to destroy this rebellion. We must strike hardest where it weakens. While we stand by and upon the constitution, we must confiscate all the property of rebels—including persons held to service—total, absolute, immediately, and employ them in the camp; feed, clothe and protect them, and leave it to congress to make such disposition of them as humanity and the nature of the case demand." He held further: All governments claim a perpetuity; and to preserve government every power must be used, even to despotism. Constitutions do not make governments; governments make constitutions. The habeas corpus act must be to the terrible exigencies of war. A free press must be bought at the price of the rule of law. We must bid us men and meet the occasion, and under all circumstances, whispers, 'preserve the Union.' The hopes of our country, notwithstanding its perils, were greater now than ever before.—National Intelligencer, 2d inst.

CHAS. "SCABE"—Mr. Deas, who has just arrived from Texas, after many hardships, among other things relates the following:

The manner of making out hotel bills in Nashville is quite unique. One of the gentlemen inquiring about his bill, was told it was two dollars and a half if he made the change, but three and a half if the landlord made it. Our informant handed the landlord a five dollar bill and told him to make the change. A most diligent search was made for the needed half dollar, but it couldn't be found. After a fruitless effort the lodger was informed that the bill would be four dollars, as the change wasn't about the house.

CONSOLIDATION AT CAMP BUTLER.—We publish, to-day, the order of Gen. Fuller, consolidating the skeleton regiments at Camp Butler. It will be seen that Colonel Davis' regiment has been filled up to the minimum number, by adding the companies of the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st regiment is filled by adding Col. Pease's companies. The latter is to be the lieutenant colonel. Col. Hunter's force is added to Col. Logan's regiment, the former taking the position of major. This consolidates the whole infantry force at Camp Butler, forming three regiments with the minimum number.—Springfield Journal.

VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND IN NEW YORK.—During the past month 11,621 families of New York city, have received aid in sums amounting in the aggregate to \$127,840, or at the rate of \$1,600,000 a year.

REBEL BANISHMENT.—Mr. Ely says that during his imprisonment the rebel soldiers shot seven prisoners who put their head out of the window.

The congressional investigating committee have been in session at Cincinnati, and intend to return to this city.

The Game of Life.

A HOMELY.

BY JOHN G. EAST.

There's a game much in fashion—I think it's called 'Life.' (Though I never have played it, for pleasure or luck.) In which, when the cards are in certain condition, The players appear to have changed their positions, And one man cries in a confident tone, 'I think I may venture to go it alone!'

While watching the game, 'tis a waltz of the cards, A mental draw from that alchemist of cards, And to fancy let's suppose that the cards are life, Some excellent hints for the battle of life: Where—whether the prize be a ribbon or throne—The winner is he who can 'go it alone!'

When great Gullies proclaim that the world is a riddle, and life is a mystery, And go not a convert for all his pains, But only for a few and a shilling, 'Tis true, for all that, 'tis a riddle and a mystery, For he knew, like the earth, he could 'go it alone!'

When Kelp, with intellect pleading afar, Discovers the laws of each plant and star, And doctors who ought to have lauded his name, Perish his learning and reckoned his fame, 'I can wait!' he replied, 'till the truth you shall know!'

For he felt in his heart he could 'go it alone!'

Alas! for the player who fully depends, In the struggle for life upon kindred and friends; Winter the value of blessing like those, And the summer sun for a doubtful loan, Nor comfort the coward who flinches, with a groan, That his critics have left him to 'go it alone!'

There's something, no doubt, in the hand you may hold, In your daily culture, with wit and with gold, The fortune cover may fairly repay, As each in its way, a most excellent card; Yet game may be lost, with all these for your own, Unless you're to the courage to 'go it alone!'

IT IS ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS. Port Royal letters state that another important gun-bomb reconnaissance has been made, which pushed to within fifteen miles of Charleston, at a town called Rockwell. Here a force of four hundred rebels was found, who fled in a panic when the inferior force of our men was landed.

CHITTY.—A young lady from the east has been arrested in Peoria for promiscuous male attire. She claimed the right to wear the pantaloons—had done it often, and defended herself so manfully in court, that the spectators became convinced that she ought to continue the practice permanently.

The New York Times thinks it a little amusing to reflect how perfectly quiet Canada was under the Trent "outrage," until she heard from England. It was not until the old lion growled that the whelp thought of whining. Canada looks abroad for her resentments, as well as for her opinions, governors and other luxuries.

The joint committee of both houses, to inquire into the conduct of the war ask every witness, "What is Gen. McClellan going to do?" and every witness answers, "I decline to answer without permission from the Commander-in-Chief."

The new military bridge over the aqueduct, across the Potomac, at Georgetown, is completed. It will greatly facilitate the transportation of supplies to a large portion of the army in front of Washington.

The regents of the university of Michigan have voted to erect a law building, and invite the proposals of contractors, the building to be completed by the first of September, 1862.

The board of education of New York city have fixed the salaries of teachers at \$1500 for the highest, and thence down to \$450. The highest salary paid a female teacher is \$700.

Gen. Philip St. George Cooke was the rebel officer who recently committed suicide on the Potomac. He was a graduate of West Point, and before Beauregard's predicted him, was in command of the Potomac rebel army.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.—Cholera is making great ravages in India. At Cawnpore the natives are the principal victims. At Kanadhar eight thousand people died in eight days.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE.—Dr. T. J. Weed, of Gen. Lane's staff, arrived here from Washington last night.

It is probable that Gen. Lane will resign his seat in the senate between the 16th and 25th of January.

Gen. Lane will be here within eight days. He will have command of the following troops:

12,000 cavalry, 6,000 infantry, 4,000 dismount and thirty pieces of artillery. This is a small estimate of Gen. Lane's command.

Gen. Lane will, in effect, be a Major-General, and his staff will hold corresponding rank. The staff will be appointed by Gen. McClellan, and transferred to General Lane.

Gen. Lane will be a candidate before the legislature for the U. S. Senate.—Leavenworth Conservator, 29th.

CHARLESTON.—That city now can hardly be considered a support, for her only available channel to the sea has sunk in its sixteen vessels in such positions as to render it impossible, and the difficulties of navigation are so great in the other channel where a ship can float that the harbor is effectively closed. Charleston now, so far as any commerce is concerned except that in small coastwise vessels, may be considered as 'up country.' Fire has wiped out that rebellious city almost as effectually as the wrath of God did Sodom. Fishermen may dry their nets when it is too staid, for few but fishermen will ever go there, and they only to find their ruins. That these ancient vessels will ever be removed is not at all likely. The shifting sands will soon bury them, and the supernumerary mass will be almost as impossible of removal, so as to get the hulks, as the water itself.

It may be in time that the tides will form half a dozen new ones; but it is not a necessary consequence that any of them shall be deep enough for ship-navigation. Nothing is so capricious as the course of currents on these southern sand-bars, and there can be no certain calculation as to what direction they may take on this that has always made Charleston the most difficult access of any important port on the coast.

But the probabilities are that this job will be done by the hand of the fire and left of her. Her end has come. One year ago she reared her proud crest as the head and front of secession; she sits to-day with ashes strewn over the place where she once stood.

The tall steeple of her St. Michael's, which for a century has guided the sailor far out at sea, and long before he could distinguish the low coastline, to steer for a welcome harbor, when now as he passes by, of sunken wrecks and quicksands which forbid all approach to the ruined city.—N. Y. Tribune.

Conscription for the rebel army has already begun in Tennessee, and the fear of it has produced a stampede of able bodied Union men. In one week six or seven hundred had left Nashville for East Tennessee and in other directions. In the Banner office only three journeymen printers were left—the rest had rapidly evaporated to avoid drafting.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The order for the

encampment of the 17th regiment, Col. Doran, in Milwaukee, has been revoked, and they are ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, to occupy the quarters to be vacated by the 12th.

1st Lieut. C. M. H. Meyer, 7th regiment, has resigned.

Commissions.—To Isaac Woodlee, as Q. M. of 1st battalion, 3d cavalry.

It is now probable the 12th regiment will leave camp for Missouri on Wednesday next.

A very singular accident occurred a few days since at Beckmantown, Clinton county, N. Y. Mrs. Catherine Burke, of that place, left home to visit a neighbor. Not returning the next day search was made, and she was at length found dead in a field near a fence, with a log upon her neck.

The evidence before the coroner's jury went to show, beyond doubt, that while the poor woman was getting over the fence, the large log that was lying upon the top, was moved from its place, precipitating her upon the ground, and falling with such force upon her neck as to cause a fracture of the vertebra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Land For Sale.

J. P. WHEELER wishes to sell the west half of Black Hawk Grove, and 40 acres on section 31, in the town of Harmony, at a low price.

\$1,000 Saved By Using

Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold only by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Many a Cold can be Prevented

By Using Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold only by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Your Boots will Last Twice as Long

By Using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold only by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Keep Your Feet Dry

By Using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents.

IT IS VERY CHEAP!

It Only Costs 10 Cents.

EVERY PERSON CAN BUY A ROLL.

10 Cents is a Small Sum to Pay.

ONE DIME, TWO FIVE CENT PIECES

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